

GERMANS WILL RECALL ARMIES FROM POLAND

Russia to Be Left Alone Until the Battle of Flanders Ends.

DEFEAT ALTERS PLAN OF THE GENERAL STAFF

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31.—Despatches received from Berlin reveal an entirely new war plan adopted by Germany after the disaster in Poland.

The German General Staff has decided to recall the armies in Poland to the frontier of Silesia and hold them there in a defensive campaign until the battle in Flanders is over and Calais is taken. Three or four army corps are to be transferred from the Silesian army to assist the German forces in Belgium.

The General Staff has elected to sacrifice offensive operations in the east to the necessity of winning in the west.

SAYS CROWN PRINCE FLED

Petrograd Reports Utter Failure of His Poland Plans.

By HAMILTON FYFE,
Special Correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."

Petrograd, Oct. 30.—Any hope the German Crown Prince had of retrieving his ill success in France by a victory against the Russians has been utterly exploded. Instead of leading his troops across the Vistula and invading Russia he has suffered an ignominious defeat. He has been forced to fly for life once more as in France, and according to the latest reports he is still running.

The German plan of battle was to force the passage of the Vistula, break the Russian centre, reduce the fortress of Ivangorod and disorganize the Russian armies before winter. When the General Staff made its final dispositions at Radom on October 11 the Crown Prince claimed the task of dealing the death blow to the enemy.

The Germans had concentrated very large forces and they counted upon moving another of their armies toward Warsaw to split the Russian resistance.

The best Prussian troops were allotted to the Crown Prince in the centre, with Austrian Infantry brigades and a large quantity of guns, including heavy siege artillery, with which he hoped to reduce Ivangorod in a few days. On the left was Gen. von Hindenburg with the Bavarians; on the right were the Austrians. The general idea was that while the centre attacked Ivangorod both wings should envelope the Russians and utterly crush them.

Unfortunately the Crown Prince while arranging what he was to do did not consider what the Russians would do. Not only did they prevent the Germans from crossing the river, but they crowded themselves and put the Germans to flight. The unexpected character and vigor of the Russian counter attack carried all before it. The Crown Prince's army gave way in the centre, abandoned much material including thirty-six heavy guns which were left deeply sunk in the mud.

The German army tried to make a stand along the line of its positions which had previously been fortified, but the pursuit was too hot. Another attempt was made to rally the shattered forces with their backs to the railway, but here again Russian energy forced the enemy to renew his retreat.

On Tuesday night the Crown Prince arrived back at Radom, which he had left a fortnight before, his hopes beaten and a fugitive. He found that the Russian army along the Lido-Etret line to Edlingsska, with Radom as a centre. That notion was speedily abandoned.

Russian cavalry were on their heels the next day and entered Radom. At the same time von Hindenburg's army on the left wing at Essen was driven out of all its positions north of the River Pilzta despite gallant fighting and was also in full retreat. The Austrians, right of less resistance and was soon put to flight.

Meanwhile the Russian pursuit of the German army, which was thrown back from Warsaw, continues. It looks as if the Kaiser will be compelled to try changes in this part of the theatre of operations as he has done in East Prussia, where in the course of less than three months the command has been changed five times.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Whether the German Crown Prince was in Russia or France, in the Verdun region or in the East, of some doubt recently. Mr. Fyfe's emphatic statements appear to dispose of the question.

CZERNOWITZ RETAKEN.

Russians Win Battle for Possession of Galician City.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Another step in the recovery by the Russians of the position which they occupied before the German advance into Poland is marked by the recapture of Czernowitz, capital of the Galician province of Bukovina.

Swept from this district by the German drive into Poland, the Russians, flowing back as the Austro-Germans were withdrawing to their own territory, have retaken the city, according to a Bucharest despatch to the Times, which says that the success followed a defeat of the Austrians on the railroad about half way between Czernowitz and the Russian frontier.

The complete defeat of the Austro-German force in the district north of Pilzta is further indicated by the official statement issued at army headquarters in Petrograd last night.

GERMANS IN ATTACK.

Russia Reports Offensive in East Prussia Has Been Repulsed.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company is officially announced that on the East Prussian front hard fighting continues. Persistent German attacks have been repulsed.

Beyond the Vistula the enemy's rear guard has been hard pressed by the Russians on a front extending from Lodz to Zwettlow. The Russians captured parts of heavy guns and several aeroplanes.

"In the region of Tarnow, Galicia, on October 29, the Russians inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians, taking about 1,000 prisoners."

Corn on the Cob? No, No, Turco Is "Not a Horse"

DINARD, Oct. 30.—Among the wounded who are being treated here, mostly by American women acting as nurses, are several Turcos. These African soldiers miss their customary food and Dinard has been puzzled how to comfort them. A certain American whose garden grows every delicacy presented to one black giant a cherished dish of American corn on the cob. He stared at it, waved bandaged arms like windmills and gave forth a torrent of unintelligible wrath, which, translated, ran thus:

"Am I a horse that I should eat this? Verily, this woman is descended from an animal, for she knoweth not what insulteth a man's stomach."

Thereupon he threw the corn cobs at his well wisher's head and buried his face in the pillows.

ITALY TO ACT FOR POWERS IN ALBANIA

Has Warships at Avlona to Enforce Decisions of the Conference.

ALL OTHERS ARE AT WAR

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Times's correspondent at Bucharest in a despatch explaining the position of Italy in Albania says that Italy, as the only signatory Power to the conference of London which remains neutral, will be entrusted with the duty of enforcing the decisions of the conference and that in pursuance of this position she now has six warships at Avlona.

"At present," the correspondent says, "Albania is under six different regimes. Scutari is governed by a local commission composed of Moslems and Christians; Avlona is also under a local commission, the Moritias, a Christian tribe in upper Albania, have formed a separate State; the Malissori tribes remain under a patriarchal institution; the southern districts are under the Greek invaders, while Durazzo and the central regions are under Essar Pasha. The International Commission is reduced to four members who perpetuate the ghost of the European concert."

The correspondent continues that the country is remarkably tranquil except in the south. As for the Mpret, Prince William of Wied, the correspondent suggests that he will find his position compromised by his acceptance of a place on the German General Staff in spite of his assurances which have been given to him by the King of Italy of support for his claims in the future. Announcement has been made at Athens, the correspondent adds, that Greece has received the approval of the Powers of the reasons given by her for the occupation of northern Epirus, and that the inhabitants everywhere have received the Greeks with enthusiasm.

ITALIAN PREMIER ILL.

Salandra Directs Affairs From Bedchamber—Sonino Holds Off.

ROME, Oct. 30.—Premier Salandra is ill as a result of overwork. His temperature has risen above 100 degrees, and his physicians have ordered him to take a complete rest. In spite of these orders the Premier, who is confined to his bed, receives his Ministers in his chamber and wishes to preside at the Ministerial Council.

Since the death of the late Foreign Minister, the Marquis di San Giuliano, Premier Salandra has taken the work of the Foreign portfolio upon himself, in addition to his own duties, thus himself conducting both the home and foreign policy of the nation.

The Baron Sonnino, who has been mentioned to succeed the Marquis di San Giuliano, has indicated that he will not accept the portfolio until after the reopening of Parliament has given him an opportunity to learn the wishes of Parliament with regard to Italy's foreign policy.

GREEKS NEAR AVLONA.

Landing of Troops Likely to Hasten Action by Italy.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
ROME, Oct. 30.—News of the landing of 1,500 Greek troops at Sant'Quaranta, south of Avlona, on the Corfu Canal, was received here this morning. It caused a profound impression in political and diplomatic circles.

It is believed that this action on the part of Greece will hasten the actual occupation of the Albanian port by the Italians. Italian marines are in the harbor at present, but a definite landing has not been made.

AUSTRIAN SUCCESSES.

Vienna Reports Russians Were Defeated in Serbian Territory.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 30.—Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, gave out today the following two official wireless despatches received from Vienna:

"Contrary to reports of English papers, the Emperor continues to enjoy excellent health. In Galicia a new development of importance. On some points of the fronts both armies dug themselves into trenches. Our heavy guns destroyed several Russian batteries in fortified positions on October 27 in the Serbian village of Ranj and are strongly fortified. The hostile position was carried by our troops after a strong resistance by the enemy. Four guns, eight machine guns, five officers, 500 men and much war material were captured."

"Russian agents spread information in Bukovina, pretending to come from Russian Orthodox peasants on the other side of Pruth stating that the Austrian army had ceased to exist; that peasant brethren are requested to receive with open arms Russian soldiers, who would divide cattle and corn among them. The proclamation bids them to slay Austrian gendarmes and Jews like mad dogs or give them over to Russian authorities to free themselves from Austrian yoke. No important fights are reported on the northeastern theatre. Attempts of the Russians to advance into Turkish districts were unsuccessful."

U. S. SURGEONS HONORED.

Petrograd, Oct. 30.—Commissions to the Russian army were given to the surgeons of the American Red Cross units to assist in the service in Russia, before the units left for Kiev last night on a special train. "The commissions given to the two senior surgeons carry the rank of General, while the four junior surgeons received the rank of Colonel. The units will begin work at once."

BRITON FINDS MANY GERMAN AGENTS IN UNITED STATES

Says Even Waiters Are Carrying on Propaganda Launched by Von Bernstorff and Dernburg -- Warns His Countrymen.

America and the War: An English View

The vital importance of American public opinion, recognized by all the warring nations, has led the London Daily Chronicle to send Harold Begbie here to survey the field of American thought, to tell the English people what they can learn from America and how best they can earn its friendship. His message is directed to the English, not the American, people. Nevertheless THE SUN feels that his articles have an interest for this country. It is to be understood, of course, that his views are frankly English, and are not to be taken as those of this newspaper. Mr. Begbie is the author of several successful novels and of important sociological and religious works, among these being "The Happy Irish," "Other Sheep" and "Souls in Action."

By HAROLD BEGBIE.
III.—German Agents Everywhere in America—Meets Herman Ridger.

In a city like New York one is constantly meeting men from other parts of the American continent; and among a people so kind, warm hearted, so genuinely interested in the English traveler, no opportunity is missed of making introductions likely to amuse or to help.

It comes about, then, that already I have made acquaintance with East and West even before I have quite mastered the topography of New York, or got as completely as I could wish the hang of the lightning subway. Men suddenly take my arm in club or hotel, speed me across a room and present me to genial and charming strangers, who have just entered, saying: "Here's an Englishman who wants to know all about us, tell him what's going on in your part of the world."

In this way I have met all sorts and conditions of men from the most diverse parts of the country. To give you an example of the New York method of showing immediate kindness and too sudden a sympathy, let this one incident suffice.

I was telling the publisher of an American newspaper that I should like to meet a German who would intelligently and peacefully discuss with me the German point of view in this European war.

The publisher took the telephone in his hand, called a number, and then spoke as follows into the instrument: "Is that you, Ridger? Good morning. How are you? Look here, I've got an Englishman with me who wants to meet a crazy Dutchman; I'm sending him on to you." And with that introduction I was sent straightway to the telephone of the publisher of the Statesman, who has said such things about my country as make me—just here the thought of the censor checks my pen and cools my rising temper—that although I have been but a few days in New York I have had opportunities for discovering the way in which things are going in America, and as regards the German propaganda to gain American sympathy, I am assured on every hand by men able to speak with authority that never was a campaign of this kind conducted so energetically, lavishly, secretly and dishonorably.

Count von Bernstorff and Herr Dernburg are the frank, open, irreproachable missionaries of Germany. They meet the great people of Washington and New York. They move in the region of high politics and high finance. They are affable, gracious and accommodating. In the world, I met Count von Bernstorff years ago in London and recall with pleasure the admiration he expressed for England and the English. I have seen Herr Dernburg in New York and in a most sensible looking, a more solid, reasonable and logical German man of business it would be difficult to imagine.

These men are good Germans and no doubt powerful ambassadors. Herr Ridger, a pale, delicate, nervous and elderly gray man, who will sometimes have a grandchild playing in his room as he conducts the most delicate and most important of his newspaper, is frankly a journalist whose paper advocates the German cause with the approval of Berlin. He is also, I should like to say, at any rate within the limits of German patriotism, a kind hearted and charitable man.

Below these men, whether to their knowledge or not I will not presume to determine, there is a furious, German activity, a hotbed of a foreign house of most unscrupulous German propaganda. Not only are there centres for disseminating false news—factories, one may call them, for the manufacture of the colored spectacles—but agencies are at work which seek personally to influence the American workingman in his home, his shop, even in the public street.

German Propagandists.

There are German emissaries all over the country, paid by some one to argue with American workmen and to mingle with American crowds, paid to persuade every person they can get that Germany will win the war and that Germany and America together can very comfortably divide up the world to the great profit of the working classes in both countries.

At first these agents assailed England with vehemence and sincere hatred, but finding this assault unprofitable they have now for several weeks taken the line that Russia is responsible for the war and that unless Germany wins Russia will dominate the whole world.

I find that men in the position of hotel servants and even people in more educated places are so biased that Russia is responsible for the war. Throughout the whole of the States this idea seems to be gaining ground, and it is perhaps the one definite triumph of German propaganda. The triumph is complete. For the most difficult thing the Germans have to do is to cleanse their country from the odium of having definitely provoked this disastrous war, a war that hits America uncommonly hard.

One of the alights in New York is the crowd which gathers by night and by day in the open space before the offices of the New York Times, reading the war news posted up on the walls in large hand-writing. Any one who stands in this motley crowd will not fail to hear mutual comments on the news, loudly expressed opinions which seem uttered to invite discussion and which are distinctly pro-German opinions.

Any one, too, who watches the crowds which assemble further down town to read the results of baseball matches will see a rather shabby men waiting about at various points until an opportunity offers for political discussion. A friend

of mine who has an office in that neighborhood tells me that he sees the same men there by night and by day. He amuses himself now and then by watching their movements.

Letters to Newspapers.
Just recently a new method has been started. Admirable letters from the German point of view are brought to the attention of German origin with the request that they will sign them and despatch them to the editors of newspapers favoring the allies. This trick seems to have had more success than anonymous

threats sent to these same newspapers, warning the proprietors that unless the pro-English tone is stopped at once, either the advertising revenue will be ruined or the building destroyed by bombs.

What view the Government of the United States is only pledged to neutrality, but calling upon citizens to be neutral even in thought (a hard saying!) takes of this propaganda I have not yet discovered. Whether Count von Bernstorff has been asked to exercise his high influence against it I do not know.

But I am most happy to think that neither Great Britain nor France has de-fined itself by work of this shabby character. Nor is there need in spite of increasing activity on the part of the Germans, that either Government should stoop to any such baseness. Nevertheless, had it not been for the most praiseworthy, courageous and brilliant work on the part of American newspapers, England could not, I think, have left the German propaganda altogether unnoticed.

Why is there this furious crusade by Germany? First and foremost, to prepare the ground for American financial support. This, I am assured, will never be forthcoming. The Germans are in a most unhappy position, for while they are losing they are winning their only stiffen the American back against the fantastic nightmare of what one may call Peter Pan-Germanism.

I would urge people in England, above everything else, to quicken their interest in the United States and to realize that here on a vast continent they have a great and natural friend in a very vigorous and most warm hearted people, speaking the same language, reading their own literature and inheriting the best of their own traditions. And after that I would beg the business men of England to have no stone thrown to establish at this most critical yet fortunate offering turn of the tide the closest commercial relations with the American people. In this way, better than in any other, can we make answer to our German detractors.

WRECK OF RED CROSS SHIP IS LIVING TOMB

108 Survivors on British Steamship Cry for Help—All Women Saved.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 30.—Efforts to save those still aboard the hospital ship Rohilla, which went on the rocks half a mile south of Whitby, northwest of Scarborough, at 4 o'clock this morning, are still unavailing.

There are 108 living persons clinging to the wrecked ship and seventeen more have died since morning on board. The survivors signalled with a lamp by Morse code after dark to-night:

"Save us at once or we are all lost." The lifeboats are powerless, as their lifeboats were smashed in the earlier attempts at rescue.

The ship is 800 yards off shore. Rocket after rocket has been sent up from the shore, but each attempt to get a line across the vessel has failed, the rocket being blown wide of the ship or falling short.

Every big wave submerges the wrecked steamship, and though efforts at helping those on board are continuing, it is feared that there is no hope for them. Four nurses, the only women aboard, have been saved, as have two brothers of the men, who include surgeons, orderlies and crew.

A heavy southeast gale, accompanied by rain, was blowing when the Rohilla, a vessel of 7,000 tons, went on the rocks.

The Rohilla's boats were lowered, but all but one were smashed before they got away from the vessel. Whether there was any loss of life is not known. One boat got away safely, and although it was swamped near shore, those in it were saved. Lifeboats brought two hundred of the ship's company to safety. The gale prevented further rescue at the time.

"DON'T COUNT FOE; BEAT HIM."

Gen. Dimitreff Thus Replied to Despondent Generals.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Russia's Petrograd correspondent says that in the recent fighting near Przemyel two Generals reported to their commander, the Bulgarian General, Dimitreff, commanding the Russian forces about the fortress, that they were unable to hold out longer in certain positions because the enemy was in overwhelming numbers.

According to the correspondent Gen. Dimitreff replied: "Don't count the enemy. Beat him."

NEW FRENCH GENERALS.

War Office Fills Vacancies of Those Killed in Battle.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Eight Generals are assigned to fill the commands left vacant by the death in battle of Generals Raffet, Barthelemy, Dupuy, Sibille, Roques, Brodoux, Brette and Divo in a list of promotions issued by the War Office today. Thirteen other vacancies caused by transfers from the active to the reserve list also are filled.

Gen. Brodoux, whose name appears among the French Generals killed in battle, was in command of a division of cavalry of the Sixth Army Corps, stationed at Rheims.

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California, an Intimate History, Gertrude Atherton	\$2.00 \$1.79
Sunny Side of Diplomatic Life, L. de Hegemann Lindencrone	\$2.00 \$1.79
Imperial America, J. M. Kennedy	\$3.00 \$2.69
Jewish Life in Modern Times, Israel Cohen	\$3.00 \$2.69
California, Described by Mary Austin, (Painted by Sutton Palmer)	\$4.00 \$3.59
A Tour Through South America, A. S. Forrest	\$3.00 \$2.69
Buccaneers of America, John Esquemeling	\$2.00 \$1.79
Spell of Switzerland, Nathan H. Dole	\$2.50 \$2.24
Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking, E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland	\$4.50 \$4.04
The Renaissance and Its Makers, J. D. Symon and S. L. Bensusan,	\$4.50 \$4.04
On the Track of the Great, Aubrey Stanhope	\$2.50 \$2.24
Switzerland in Winter, W. and C. Cadby	\$2.50 \$2.24
Quebec—The Laurentian Province, Beckles Willson	\$3.00 \$2.69
Women of Egypt, Elizabeth Cooper	\$1.50 \$1.34
Unknown Guest, Maurice Maeterlinck	\$1.50 \$1.34

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Seeded Raisins, best quality; full weight cartons, 12c.	
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Imported Eating Prunes, 2 lb. jars, each 98c and \$1.14.	
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Best Texas Polished Jumbo Pecans, pound cartons, 19c.	
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